# The Washington Times

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THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

More Than Fifty-one Thousand Greater Than Its Closest Competitor. The attention of advertisers and the pubfic generally is called to the solid front of

The Times circulation-TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX is the sum total of the copies of The Times actually sold during the past week. The nearest approach to these figures is shown in the statement of an evening contemporary, which claims 176,263 an its aggregate of circulation for the same period, or 51,203 less than is shown in the sworn statement of The Times.

No better evidence can be offered of the popularity of The Times, which, in a comparatively short time, has attained more than that which it has required years for its rival to accomplish

The Times is a popular paper, sold at a popular price, published in two editions of eight pages each daily, and a Sunday edition of not less than twenty pages, all of which are delivered to subscribers in Washington for 50 CENTS A MONTH.

The morning edition reaches readers in time for early breakfast and the evening edition before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This method gives readers all the news before it is twelve hours old and is a great improvement over the ordinary daily.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Thursday, Oct. 17
Friday, Oct. 18.
Saturday, Oct. 19.
Sunday, Oct. 20.

I selemely swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending October 29, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.

J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier, Schweribed and sworn to before me this 226 day of October, A. A. 1895.

ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public. lemnly swear that the above is a cor-

### HARMON'S LARGE CONTRACT.

Attorney General Harmon has voluntarily assumed a very burdensome contract. if his purposes to explain the truth or falsity of all the newspaper articles which deal with either the secret or more open acts of public men. Mr. Harmon has just now thrust himself into the breach to say that there have been no differences between the President and Secretary Olney in regard to the foreign policy of the Administration.

It would be interesting to know by what authority Mr. Harmon is prompted to speak for either the President or Secretary Ofney. That there have been serious differences The Times has absolutely trust worthy assurance, and Mr. Harmon's assurance of peace and harmony will not long hence be shown to have been the atterance of one entirely uninformed.

The Attorney General has been peculiarly unfortunate in his interviews and letters. His reply to a private citizen of Albany, who wished to know whether meetingsheld to express sympathy for struggling Cuban patriots, were in violation of the laws of the United States, was a blunder, which has brought upon him criticism and ridicule from every part of the country.

Every Attorney General of the United States preceding Mr. Harmon basinvariably met such inquiries with the information that he could give no opinion unless directed to do so by proper authority. The law creating the office prescribes that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinions on questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments touching any matters that may concern their departments."

Yet Mr. Harmon, in direct disobedience of this law and contrary to precedents, furnished by every predecessor from William Wirt to Richard Olney, gives an opinion as Attorney General to a person named Watkins, living at Albany, upon the legality of Cuban meetings and advising against them because, forsooth, they may seem discourte ous and offensive to a nation with whom the United States has an arrangement called a treaty. To say the least, Mr. Harmon seems to be slightly incautious.

LINCOLN AND THE PRESIDENCY

When Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln declared to an interviewer that the "honor of being the chief of 65,000,000 of people is in the abstract;" that "he (a President) is pestered to death;" that "he is allowed no peace;" that "his office is crowded from morning until night, and he has to hide himself in order to do executive business." and that for this reason he views "with utter abhorence the mention of my (his) name for the place," he speaks from intimate knowledge of the inside machinery of the

This very feeling, however, should make Mr. Lincoln a popular man for the office. If the abuse of constant visits of Congress men seeking places for political retainers is so great as he describes, let Mr. Lincoln gladly accept the nomination if it be ten dered to him, and then, if elected, work the necessary reform by closing the doors upon place-hunters, and attending strictly to executive business.

If the annoyance is so extreme as it is tersely pictured by Mr. Lincoln, one wonders why any one should desire the place. There is a matter of history that no sooner is a President installed in office than he begins scheming for a second term, and some have been known to hanker mightily for a third

Perhaps these gentlemen have found the dispensation of patronage more to their nind than the business of the executive office, and so cheerfully neglect the latter for the former. At any rate, one cannot help but wish that the experiment of placing another Lincoln in the White House might be tried.

SOUTH CAROLINA DOGS.

The South Carolina constitutional conention has in at least one feature of its work risen to a height of wisdom which would not have been expected of it while contemplating its disposal of other great

Schator Tillman's propositions were generally accepted, but when he offered a clause providing for a tax of one dollar upon each dog of the grand old commonwealth. he aroused a storm of indignation, which he will be slow to provoke again. A compicte report of the speeches is not at hand. but enough has been given to the world to indicate that the dispute was almost bloodcurdling in its fervency.

Members of the convention had dogs of their own, of more or less aristocratic breeds, and their poor black and white constituents had 'coon dogs and 'possum dogs and rabbit dogs and dogs of no account except to concentrate and monopolize the promiscuous fica; but all of them, mongrel. puppy and hound, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, were dear to their owners-already quite dear enough without taxation.

School-houses may be scarce, and school children may go without books in the old Palmetto State, but the dogs shall be free to chase the festive 'coon, the hypnotic 'possum and the fleet-footed cotton-tail. and never suffer the odium of the collar and tag. It is their business to contribute to the domestic larder, and not to the cause of education.

THE VENEZUELAN ROW.

It is extremely amusing to note the energy with which a few American newspapers-a very few-are attempting to magnify the discussion between the United States and Great Britain on account of Venezuela into a possible war. The very suggestion of such a conclusion is ridiculous, and the shedding of a simple drop of blood in such a cause would be an unpar donable crime.

The whole matter in a nutshell is that a few American speculators took their capital to Venezuela, instead of investing it in the United States. They were given a large area of land, whose ownership was in dis-

pute between Great Britain and Venezuela. The rights of these Americans is the only ground for quarrel between the United States and Great Britain, and there never was a plainer case for easy arbitration. The "imbroglio" does not arise to even the dignity of a tempest in a teapot.

If Secretary Olney and this Administration are attempting to make a cheap repu tation for an aggressive foreign policy by sharply discussing the Venezuela matter while neglecting the Cuban question, they will speedily discover their mistake to their cost, and newspapers which seissor colutins of stale news from London journals and place "scare" headlines over them to cover up their indifference to the spontaneous and universal expression of sympathy for the Cuban patriots, will soon find their industry more burdensome than

In its most serious phase the Venezuelan question is utterly insignificant as compared to the Cuban. Cuban independence. or even Cuban autonomy, would be of immeasurably commercial benefit to the United States. All that could be accomplished by a successful dispute with Great Britain in regard to a ring of speculators in Venezuela would not benefit the United

States one red cent. The Times "yields to no one," as a Conressman would say, in antagonism toward encroachments of monarchic powers in the Western Hemisphere, but this Venezuelan question is not yet one which calls for either bellowing or blood-letting, and until there appears to be greater cause for quarrel The Times prefers to exercise its vocabulary and give its columns to so substantial, serious, grand and patriotic cause as that of free Cuba.

### MUNICIPAL ENERGY.

Nothing speaks so cloquently of the vi tality and progressive spirit of a great city as the spectacle of its leading citiens, professional men and business men. apitalists and those of lesser means, who take pride in all that pertains to economi cal improvements and creation of external beauty, meeting together and speaking boldly and decisively against abuses and impositions. Such a meeting was that ex traordinary and memorable one of the Board of Trade last evening, and which is fully reported in The Times of this morning and this evening.

When such distinguished, influential and determined citizens as those who were present take up the question of suburbar rambling, under-assessment of the property of the Washington Gaslight and Electric Light companies and their exorbitant charges, illegal occupation of streets, the flagrant abuse of grade crossings, which are a blight to trade and a menace to life and limb; the inadequate and offensive terminal railroad facilities and structures such as the Bahimore and Ohio Railroad Company maintains-when such citizens take hold of these questions it is quite certain that they will never let go until mething very substantial is accomplished. Every citizen of the District, excepting those who have a pecuniary interest in the perpetuation of these abuses, will appland and support them, and it goes with out saying that The Times will aid with its most carnest efforts.

When Great Britain fights in Ashantee. or in Zululand, or in Egypt, guns are used, but in other cases diplomacy without a grain of dynamite in the outfit.

"Independent" Journals which have been permitting Senator Gorman to write their "editorials" on Maryland polities have advanced so far backward as to call the negro "Sambo."

Possession is nine points of the law, and Russia scems to have about eight coints

Last evening's session of the Board of Trade had the sterling ring of municipal reform in every word and sentence ut-

It looks as though Corbett and Fitzsim nons might yet create great havoc will weapons similar to that with which Sam son alaughtered a thousand Philistines

If the big pugs who are snarling at each other at Little Rock don't patch up same job lot with the late Mr. Othello.

### About Some Notables.

Oliver Cromwell had a head large in proportion to his body; his features were rug-ged and unprepossessing. He had three or four warts on his face, one being on the side of his nose. He wore a small mus-tache and imperial, after the fashion of the

The Queen of Italy, it is said, never wears the same pair of stockings twice.

George Eliot is said to have written 'Middlemarch" in four months. Some doubt is thrown upon this statement by the fact that she commonly worked slowly, writing with great care and deliberation. and making few erasures after her work Disraeli was very fond of champagne

Jelly. Beethoven was about five feet five inches. but was beavily built, with broad, massive shoulders and thick waist. His bair was

long and always in disorder; his eyebrows were heavy and shaggy; his eyes small Voltaire was the ugliest man of his age. Emaciated to a skeleton, all the features

### nose and chin nearly met, from the lack wrinkled; his eyes set so far back in his banging brows as to be almost invisible.

Royal Nicknames.

Peter IV., of Aragon, was The Cere-nonious, from his punctiliousness in court etiquette.

Charles VI., of France, was hated by his people, and in derision was termed the Well Beloved.

Charles III., of France, was in derision alled The Simple, or The Fool, on account of his stupidity. Alphonso II., of Leon, was denominated The Chaste. No scandal was ever alleged

against him. Ptolemy, King of Macedon, was The Thunderbolt, from the vigor of his military movements

Louis the Great had even and tolerably regular features, without any strongly marked characteristics. By all his contemporaries he is spoken of as a tall man, but he had a way of raising his head, surnounted by the monstrous wig he wore and of swelling his chest, that created the

### Money in It.

Arrangements are being made for the construction of a teachers' home at Eureka Springs, Ark., at a cost of \$150,000. Guerrita, who is now the ffrst buil-fighter

in Spain, has appeared in fifty-eight fights this senson, and is engaged for nineteen more. He receives \$1,200 for each per formance, and, ashis expenses average \$400 a performance, his clear income amounts to over \$60,000 a year, besides the presents made to him-

The silverware of Queen Victoria in Windsor Castle is valued at \$12,500,600. When the inst census was taken there were 203,946 acres planted in peanuts, produc ing 3,588,143 bushels.

An iron church weighing fifty tons, seating 600 people, and costing \$75,000 is being put up for the Bulgarian congregation It is said that the widow of Senator Hearst, of California, has given \$15,000 to the cause

### Fun Alive.

to free Cuba.

Tailor-When you delivered Mr. Slowboy's suit, did you call attention to the fact that it was there when promised? Boy-Yes, sir. Tailor-What did be say?

Boy-He said he felt be never could repay you for what you had done for him .- New

"Some men," says the Manayunk philosopher, "are so cool in the face of danger that an icy sweat breaks out on them."-Philadelphia Record.

"Did you see that trolley car go by without any lights just sow?"

"Yes. "Why don't they light it up?"

They don't want to, that's their special courtship car. They run one every hour during the summer and autumn for people of moderate means and no facilities for courting at home."-Harper's Bazar. The Wife-Mother says she won't come

to see us unless we let her pay her board. The Husband—Then tell her she shan't pay any .- Life.

Magistrate-You are charged, sir, with trying to commit suicide. Prisoner-I was driven to it, your honordriven to it by a woman.

Magistrate-Hum! Did she refuse you or marry you?-New York Weekly. Friend-What is the matter, old boy? Judge-Well, the fact is, my wife and I never got along very well, and of late the

relationship has become so unbearable that we both want a divorce. Friend-I see. Why don't you get one? Judge, sadly-I have sent all the bogus di-

verce lawyers to the penitentiary.-New York Weekly. "But think," urged the Controversial Intellect, "what Eve must have been before

"A summer girl, naturally," rejoined the Obtuse Mentality.

There was the sound of a discordant laugh, ending in a boarse rattle, as if strong. implacable fingers had clasped upon a throat.-Detroit Tribune.

### Dashes at Authors.

A writer in the current Poet Lore says." "In America the best dramatic work done so far has been done by woman. I refer to that of Emma Lazarus in 'The Dance to Death.' Miss Wilkins, in 'Giles Corey,' Mrs. Rives-Chanler, in 'Athelwold,' and Miss Monroe, in 'Valeria.' That of the latter especially shows an insight into character. a grasp of the possibilities of dramatic form, and a poetic sensitiveness that fills us with hope not only for the dramatic future of women, but of America.

"Eminent among dramatic writers in England to-day, praised by critics in high places, is Michael Field, and, as we have learned to our surprise, Michael Field, is two women, an aunt and a niece, who work together in a beautiful country

It is thought by some lovers of Thomas Hardy that the changes in "Hearts Insur gent," made by the editors of the magazin in which it is now running, will be so great that the story will have to be read in book form in order that its original force may be gained.

Although "The Story of Bessie Costrell" is widely heralded as Mrs. Humphrey Ward's best book, there seems to be a silent compact among the reviewers not to give t much space. The tale is short, containing only about 20,000 words, but English critics claim to see in it a style much resembling, even improving upon, George Eliot, although the new writer cannot compare with the dead novelist in the making of characters.

Mr. Stanley's recent publication of his "Early Travels" calls for considerable adverse criticism from the London Saturday Review. The chief complaint seems to rise from the fact that the articles have not appearance in American newspapers, which our British friends are not slow to confess that do not admire been sufficiently revised since their first

# BRITISH CENSORSHIP OF ART

How Plays and Hovels Are Expurgated by Publishers and Others.

Hardy Two of the Greatest Sufferers of Recent Years.

George Du Maurier was compelled by the Harpers to make several alterations in "Trilby" before and in the course of its publication, but the dispassionate mind fails to discover in the condemned pasages anything more insidiously or tlagrantly noxious than many that were per nitted to pass unchallenged. Had Du Maurier been in his present position of wordly independence and prosperity at the time it is probable, if one may judge from his comment, that he would have refused to make concessions to a prudery that was marked so little by consistency

The lasest victim of the mania for edit ing and sterilizing copy is Hardy, whose new story published by the Harpers bore such evidence of an "intervening intelligence" that devotees of the popular author of "Tess" easily detected it and pointed out the fact in letters to the London press. This raised a sort of controversy between various critics of style until finally Mr. Hardy himself confessed in type that he had been required to make concessions to editorial "prodence."

But when the original matter is paralleled with that which took its place in the publication the debilitated character of the clearness that a serious injury may be done to literature when it is clipped and varied and modified at the behest of a criticism that is, to characterize it mildly, finical.

English authors have, indeed, been stultified and hurtfully hampered by a censorship that has lacked liberality, even fairness. Instead of writing freely to their own levels-which is the only possible way in which genius can express liself vigor ously, greatly—they have been compelled in book and in play to subscribe to the limitations of arbitrary censors who have not

always proved their high efficiency.

The best and safest censor of the works of an artistic, conscientious and reputable author is the public. While there is always a faction of the public that seems to lie anxiously in wait for the bizarre, the extreme and the equivocal, and with loud trumpetings gives notoriety to ignoble productions, the sober judgment of the intelligent majority very speedily restores the healthful baiance, and the craze of the hour is duly consigned to a contemptible obscurity that presently is oblivion.

The free expression of honest views will very rarely exceed the just bounds of a tolerant decency. It is only dishonesty and morbidity that need to be guarded against so scrupulously as to make a prohibitory

Some time ago English playwrights mourned the fact of a censorship that reduced their inventions to the level of the immiture and ingenuous mind of the young miss, and Americans can have small idea only of the innocent juvenility of the average young English girl between sixteen and twenty.

For some reason there has come about greater indulgence of censorship, and whereas ten years ago "Camille," as it was known to the French and American stages, was forbidden to be acted by Modieska on the Loudon stage, now problems mille" is a Sunday-school tract, are freely admitted to dramatic treatment.

English authors have their privilege to

write pretty much as they please in risque way. What is the result? Popular judgment is already asserting itself against this sort of license by neglecting it, and writers so disposed are learning that it does not pay to be foul, indecent, or grossly audacious in dealing with social and moral questions and issues Therefore, playwrights and authors who

vere so clamorous for license until th it now perceive the importance to them-selves of maintaining an honorably conscientious mind in dealing with aspects of society that are only tolerable in b plays when rationally and respectably pre-

The rage for "problem" plays that set in of the public with the relaxation of censorial rigor has already about exhausted itself, and the popular disgust shows in a sudden revival of the old love for romance. The most popular plays in London now are those in which romance of a healthy, vigorous sort, is the prevailing tone. This is proof enough, considering the long fight for "liberty of expression," that the public is, in the long run, the best and most absolute censor.-E. A. Barron, in Chicago Times-Herald.

## Points About Pilgrims,

Mr. J. E. Day, of Toledo, Ohlo; Mr. George J. Gibbin, of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. John J. Ward, of Hattford, Conn., attorney; Mr. H. P. Ball, a commercial man of Canton, Chio, and Mr. S. Essex, of Providence,

The Metropolitan numbers among its guests Mr. J. H. Nott, a Chicago traveling man; A. J. Iverson, a commander in the United States navy, of Memphis; Mrs. J. F. Hill, of Brockton, Mass., and Mr. Ernest L. Meyer, of New York.

Mr. M. P. Forbes, assistant ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Toromo. Canada, stopped at the St. James last evening en route to Atlanta to attend the exposition. Hereferred to the severe drouth that is as bad in Canada as it is in the States. It has been five months, he said, since a good rain fell, and, as in the States of the Mississippi Valley, Canada is suffering from the lack of rain. In some of the rural districts of Ontario people have been known to had water a distance of six miles. The Canadians are undoubtedly been the body of a Jack rabbit as bigs as a sheep. But they did not understand the lights until Boyd looked around and found in the grass a peculiar, large insect of the light ing that is as been five months, he said, that they had fastened on the rabbit's great ears that were fully a foot long. All the rural districts of Ontario people have been known to had water a distance of six miles. The Canadians are undoubtedly been the body of a Jack rabbit as big as a sheep. But they did not understand the lights until Boyd looked around and found in the grass a peculiar, large insect of the light ing that. Further investigation showed that there had been hundreds of them and that they had fastened on the rabbit's great ears that were fully a foot long. All the bugs were crushed that they had undoubtedly been the body of a Jack rabbit as big as a sheep. But they did not understand the lights until Boyd looked around and found in the grass a peculiar, large insect of the light with the top looked around and found in the grass a peculiar, large insect of the light with the states and the star and the provided in the star and that they had fastened on the rabbit's great ears that were fully a foot long. All the bugs were crushed the control of the provided in Canada, stopped at the St. James last evening en route to Atlanta to attend the exposition. Hereferred to the severe drouth that is as bad in Canada as it is in the States. It has been five months, he said, since a good rain fell, and, as in the States of the Mississippi Valley, Canada is suffering from the lack of rain. In some of the rural districts of Ontario people have been known to haul water a distance of six miles. The Canadians are undoubtedly showing some interest in Atlanta's fair, he said, and an increase in travel over the roads may be notified. the roads may be noticed.

Among the guests of Willard's are Mr. M. Burk, of Deming, N. M.; Mr. H. C. Whitman, of Anionta, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Jennings, of Providence, R. I., Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Puckett and Mr-and Mrs. C. P. Lyman, of New Haven, Conn., and Mr. W. R. Kramer, of Milton,

Some late arrivals at the Shorehan Mr. Frank Knox and wife, of Salt Lake City; Mr. William H. Smith and wife, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mr. James B. Morgan and wife, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. C. M. Bates and Mr. D. M. Foraker and wife, of New York. Messrs, Victor Poff and Emil Lehner

French tourists from Paris; ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Black, of Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Back, of Franking, Pa.; Herr Bernh Masss and Dr. Hans Wagner, of Vienna, Austria: Mr. William C. Baker, of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. K. A. Blake, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are guests at the Arlington,

A party of half adozen gentlemen were seated in the National's corridor last evening. The number was about equally divided between the East and the West. One of the party from the latter section of the country was talking.

"About four years ago this coming November," he said. "Harley Boyd, an engineer on the Western Nebraska, a road that some way manages to get from Lin-



to buy our Boys'

Short Pants Suits. They ain't worth \$3.00-tho' everybody marks theirs \$3.00 and \$3.50. But ours are the strongest, sightliest, stanchest little wearers you ever saw. The pants have double seats and double knees, and every thead is wool.

Asking gets the money back here.

Overconts and Ree ers for the boys—more of em—better and cost less than any anywhere. We give a coupon with every purchase-

that entitles you to guess how many she there are in the glass jar. We are going to give three bicycles for the three nearest correct guesses. A guess with every purchase, Gaslight look at the picture again to-night. You're invited.

SAKS & COMPANY. Pa. Ava. and 7th at .- "Saks' corner.

AMUSEMENTS.

### FOURTH GRAND Oyster Roast

At Marshall Hall,

Sunday, October 27, 1895, Steamer Macalester leaves 7th street wharf at 11 a. m. and 250 p. m. Returning leaves Marshall Hall at 1 and 6 p. m. Service for ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen will be in the spacious dining room, which will be thoroughly heated.

Round Trip Fare, 25c. Admission to Oyster Roast, 25c. ALLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Week of Oct. 21.

TO-NICHT LAST PERFORMANCE OF "THE 20TH CENTURY GIRL."

MOLLY FULLER. JOHN T. KELLY. GUS WILLIAMS, And a Chorus of 50 Voices.

Tuesday, October 29th, MME. MELBA, Assisted by her Great Concert Company. Seats : n sale at box office.

CONVENTION HALL. Crowded to the Doors Every Night. Nate Salsbury's Wonderful Creation.

Black America. 300-COLORED MEN AND WOMEN 300

Special Matinee To-day at 2. Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c No Higher.

coln over to Butte. Mont., came in off his coin over to Batte, Mont., came in off his run and told a peculiar incident. We lived in the same hotel, and I got the story fresh as soon as he was composed enough to tell it. He said he was on his in trip the night before and had just passed Hazelton about five miles when he saw Hazeiton about five miles when he saw two peculiar red lights looming up before him on the track. The lights waved to and fro, and were apparently about two feet above the track. They did not look like lanterns, but he knew they must be signals

and he stopped the engine.

"Then the lights disappeared down the embankment and were lost to view in the shrubbery. Boyd and the fireman started up the track, having to keep their mouths shut to hold their hearts in their throats. When they got to where the light had been When they got to where the light had been everything was quiet and they heard nothing. They went back to the engine. Of course, they were every minute expecing robbers, but they did not come. Boyd started the engine again. They had gone about a mile, when the lights bobbed up about a mile, when the lights bobbed up again, and strange to say, went waving down the track before the engine. Boyd and the fireman were, of course, the color of drifted snow. The engine gained inch by inch, and finally it seemed the red signals turned and came toward the iron monster Then they became lost in the glare of the headlight, and the next minute the people in the engine felt something crush beneath it. Boyd stopped the train, and he and the fireman went back. He said that on the track they found crushed into a shapeless mass what had undoubtedly been the body like it before, and the fireman hadn't, either. The only proof Boyd could give was the tail of the rabbit, and that was ac-

tually nearly as large as that of a sheep." The 175 members of the Governor's Foo The 175 members of the Governor's root Guard of Connecticut registered at the Ebbitt House yesterday, and a handsomer set of men could not be found in a deg's journey. Col. Louis B. Cheney, of Hart-ford, assistant quartermaster general. doubtless expressed the sentiment of the whole company when he said: "We cannot say too much for the hospitality of the South, and every member of the Guards will remember this as the happiest journey of his

"The citizens of Atlanta should be com mmended for the way they treat people. The exposition is grand, and was never equaled below the Mason and Dixon line. This company of New Englanders will be busy the rest of their lives returning the courtesies they received."

Senor Ramon Gasset, of Madrid, wh recently came on to join the Spa regation, has taken apartments at

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cravens, of For Smith, are guests at Page's. Among the latest arrivals at the Riggs are Mr. J. E. Price, of Denver; Dr. D. H. Mc-Donald, of Mexico, and Mr. and Mrs. R. F.

Among the Raleigh's guests are Mr. Charles R. Chute, of Minneapolis; Mr. R. W. Hunt, New York; Mr. John L. Colwell, New York; Mr. J. G. Jenks, of Boston; Mr.

### \* M. GOLDENBERG.

928 7th St., formerly Carhart & Leidy's.

# SUCH WRAP SELLING

as has been going on here is truly wonderful, and we are determined to make this the leading wrap house of the city. If magnitude of stock counts for aught-if variety of styles and freshness of fashion are what you most wish-if low prices will win your trade, then we are certain of success. So far we have been overpoweringly successful. The city needed a good Coat and Cloak House, and we have supplied it. In Baltimore we are among the leaders-we make a specialty of wrap selling. We control the outlet of a certain well-known manufacturer for that city, and we now control it for this. The immense quantities we buy puts us in a position to buy them cheaper than anybody

Wraps are on the second floor. The newly furnished appearance of the room will surprise you if you haven't been in recently.

COATS. At \$2.89; worth \$4.

-the biggest bargain we have yet offered in a low-price Coat. Of Black Cheviot, made reefer style-with the new large sleeves and the stylish "ripple" back. At \$4.98; worth \$7.50.

-and by "worth" we mean that you cannot buy it elsewhere in town for less than that price. It's made reefer style, of rough "novelty" goods—with the new and pretty "Columbus" lapel, large melon sleeves and "rip i ple" back. At \$8; worth \$12. Plain Kersey Cloth 2-button Reefer Coats—with the new man-doin sleeves, ripple back and "Columbias" lapel. It is half satin lined, and every seam is brailed.

At \$8.75; worth \$12.50. Fine Coais are they, too; pret-tily fashioned of rough novelty goods after the new reefer style. Has two large buttons, ripple back, the large melon sleeves, the new "Columbus" lapel; is half saim lined and well worth \$12.50.

At \$12.50; worth \$17. Astrakhan is the popular nute-rial this year. Here is an All-astrakhan, 2-button Reefer Coat, with fandsome satia Iming, new rounded "Columbus" lapel, mandoin sleeves, which ought to bring \$17, and does at most sloves.

## CAPES

At \$3.85; worth \$5.50. French Beaver Capes, full sweep prettily braided, and high storm collar. We've seen it marked \$6 elsewhere at a bar-gain, and it's worth it. At \$4.98; worth \$7.50. Plush capes are these, all satin-lined, full sweep, and

At \$5.50; worth \$7. These are fine All-Astraktan Capes, all satin-lined, full sweep and high storm collar, selling them as the ordinary coat house sells them, we would ask probably \$7.50, but this is not an ordinary coat-house. At \$8.50; worth \$12. Here's a beautiful Cape, and low priced, too. Silk boucke-the new material. All satin lined; needium length, but extra full sweep; storm collar, which, with front, is lined with wool thibet. At \$12; worth \$19. -a Wool Seal Fur Cape, with extra full sweep, and 39 inches long. It is also satin lined throughout; the collar is of bear fur and the front is edged with bear fur.

At \$14; worth \$20. -a fine Silk Seal Plush Cape-all handbraided, and extra full sweep. The length is medium; all satin lined and storm collar. \$14.

At \$14; worth \$20. Short Electric Seal Capes, all satin lined, full sweep, collar entirely of bear fur and front edged with bear fur. At \$19.50; worth \$25.

Short Electric Seal Capes—the acme of style and fine workman-ship—extremely full sweep, all satin lined, collar and entire cape edged with wool thibet. 95c beaver scarfs, 49c. -cute little Beaver Boas, with head, eyes, mouth, and tail complete. 49c.; worth 95c. Imitation Mink Scarrs at 98c.; worth \$1.50. Genuine Mink Scarfs, \$2.98; worth \$4.

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Men's 15c collars, 5c ea. We have just bought a "jop" in Men's Regular 15c. Linea Collars. Shall let them go at 5c. each. "Turn-downs' and "stand-ups," whichever you

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-32 Inch-and most any color you'd care to have. There must be a drapery want, and here's your chance. Ladies' 25c hose, 17c pr. We shall offer for one day—to-morrow—Ladies' 25c. Plain Rib-bed Black Hose at 17c. pair.

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